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SEEDS

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FOR THE SOUTH

1914

KILGORE SEED CO.

PLANT CITY, FLA.

To Southern Planters

After years of experience in the Seed business in the South, we are naturally thoroughly familiar as to the kinds of Seed that give the best possible results on our Southern soil. We also know that your success means our success, and therefore are making every honest effort to have the very best Seeds suited to our Southern conditions. We know that we are among those handling the very best Seeds no matter where you buy, and our importations are the very finest strains grown by the most reliable European growers. We have practically all our Seed grown in the North by the most reliable and experienced Growers in sections where the Seed gives the best results when planted to our Southern Soils. Being located on the ground so to speak, we naturally have the advantage of Seedsmen who are established hundreds of miles away; that know absolutely nothing about the actual conditions existing here. We have made this part of our business a special study, learning the best source to secure Seed that succeed best in the South, and number our satisfied Customers by the hundreds throughout the entire Southern States.

Respectfully,

KILGORE SEED CO.

Kilgore Seed Company

MONEY ENCLOSED _____ Dollars _____ Cents, for which please
forward the following items by _____ State whether by MAIL,
EXPRESS or FREIGHT

Date _____ 191_____

IMPORTANT—Please see that Address, Shipping Instructions, etc., are correct

PROMPTNESS OUR MOTTO. PLEASE WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS OF A FEW
OF YOUR NEIGHBORS ON THE BACK OF THIS

KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

How to Order

Money should be sent by Post-Office Money Order, Bank Check, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter. Stamps are accepted as money.

Always sign your Name, Post-Office, County and State.

Parcel Post

Regarding the Parcel Post, would say this has not changed the rate on Seed, but the same rate that we have always had still prevails, which is 8 cents per pound. We regret very much that the rate on Seed has not been changed the same as on merchandise. We mention this fact for the benefit of those who are under the impression that the rate on Seed has been changed, but such is not the case. On Beans, Corn and Peas, postage is 8 cents per pint, or 15 cents per quart extra.

To Save Delay

We receive hundreds of orders where the sender fails to include postage. This necessarily means delay until we can correspond with the one ordering; or else we must deduct enough from order to cover postage. Frequently we have orders for a pound or quart of some item where the price of same does not amount to as much as the postage, therefore it will readily be seen that we could not send order postpaid in this case. All Seeds are delivered free where marked postpaid in the catalogue.

Shipment of Seeds

Plant City has as good shipping facilities as any town in the State, having

sixteen Express Trains daily, thereby enabling us to make deliveries to any part of the State within a few hours. In case we are not in position to fill your order the same day it is received you will be notified at once.

Terms

Our terms are strictly cash with order. Buying and selling for cash enables us to give our customers good, fresh, reliable Seed at prices impossible with houses that do a credit business. We have made very low prices, and therefore must request that our Customers do not ask for credit, but enclose money with order.

About Warranting Seeds

Realizing the importance of planting good Seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good Seed as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Fluctuations of Prices

Depending upon conditions and supplies, the prices given here are those ruling at the time Catalog goes to press.

We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting special price on large quantities of any article handled by us.

KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

A Word Regarding Planting

This part of the business is of vital importance, and where a great many make mistakes; not altogether by the beginner either, but often by the man who has had much experience. The first thing you must do is to get your land in first-class condition, otherwise your Seed and efforts are often lost. Do not plant small Seeds three or four inches deep and then wonder why they do not come up or why you did not get a good stand. Small Seed must be planted very shallow, in fact some of the most successful Truckers do not cover them but press the Seed in to the soil with a roller or by stepping on them. There are two other conditions absolutely necessary to get a good stand besides good Seed, which is proper temperature and moisture. In growing a crop for the market you should plant only such varieties as have been tried and proven a success, as there are many different varieties of vegetables that grow to perfection in the North and West that will not do for our Southland. It is all right to experiment, but do so on a small scale. We list only such Seeds as are adapted to the South.

Fertilizers

Quality and quantity depend largely upon the amount of plant-food in the soil, and it must be borne in mind that sufficient fertilizer must be used in order to grow good crops and give quick maturity. Never plant at the same time you fertilize, as you very frequently get a poor stand and many times no stand at all. There are thousands of dollars' worth of Seed burned up and wasted by planting and fertilizing at the same time. You should put your fertilizer in ten days before planting. Often where the Seed and fertilizer are put in together the rooting system is affected and the plants never start off as they should. We advise making two applications of whatever amount you intend using, applying second application about thirty days after planting. You will find that an application of Nitrate of Soda every fifteen days after the second application of fertilizer will add greatly to growth, quality and quickness of maturity in most vegetable crops. This is usually scattered broadcast in the middles at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. It is not necessary to plow this in.

Two of the Greatest Farm Papers in the South

THE FLORIDA GROWER

The only agricultural magazine published in Florida and applying all information to her conditions.

This is the interesting and instructive weekly magazine that thousands of Florida Truckers and Fruit Growers read and swear by.

The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year and worth every cent of it.

We are so firmly convinced that it should be in the hands of every Grower in Florida that we will have the paper sent one year to every person not already a subscriber who buys \$2.00 worth of Seed from us or more, and sends 50 cents extra.

\$2.50 gets you \$2.00 worth of any Seed in this Catalogue and the Florida Grower one year.

Send your Seed order and, if you are not a subscriber already, say: "Enclosed find 50 cents extra for the Florida Grower for one year."

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

25c AND ORDER.

The Southern Ruralist is a Southern Farm Paper that no Farmer should be without. It comes into your home every two weeks brimful of bright ideas and all sorts of good advice and instructions; in fact, is just like a chat with your neighbor who is a practical, all-round good Farmer. The men who edit this paper are practical men — men of actual experience on the farm, men who know just what your troubles are, and who can always advise and help along when you get in a difficult place. It does people good to get in touch with other people's ideas and to read what other men are doing on their farms. It is a paper that will interest your boys and girls.

All questions asked by subscribers as to diseases and injuries of any nature of all kinds of live stock will be answered by a practical veterinarian.

If you are interested in farming, fruit growing and live stock, you can not afford to be without this valuable and practical information that comes to you every two weeks. We would like to see all our customers take the Ruralist, as we appreciate fully how helpful it is. Often you get enough of valuable information out of one issue to repay you many times what the paper cost you for a whole year.

All you have to send is 25 cents along with your Seed order, and the Ruralist will become a visitor in your home every two weeks for a whole year. This is only half price, but by special arrangements we can do this where the subscription is accompanied with a Seed order.

Cost is so small that no practical Trucker, Farmer or Fruit Grower can afford to be without either of the above practical, reliable and up-to-date farm papers for the South, as the price is in reach of all. Your subscription starts promptly on receipt of your order.

Bush Beans

Culture.—Beans are one of the greatest money crops and can generally be counted on. This is a vegetable that is used North, South, East and West. The price, of course, depends upon the supply, quality and manner in which they are packed. Low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. Where you desire to follow with something else, plant in 5-foot rows so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting Beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green podded are the most salable, Boston and Chicago being about the only markets caring especially for Wax varieties. Do not work the Beans while the dew is on them or right after a rain, as this will have a tendency to make them speck. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin first of January and continue until April. For Fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a Bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our Bean Seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, grown in sections not affected by rust.



Early Refugee Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round Snap Bean. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.

One of the earliest varieties and a Bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida Truck Growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of growth. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine.—A standard with the Truckers and one of the most prolific. Early round green podded variety. Wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Black Valentine.—One of the earliest round green podded Beans, and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Longfellow.—Superior variety of long green podded Bean. Splendid shipper. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Extra Early Refugee.—A decided improvement over the old Refugee, being ten days earlier. A very popular round green Bean. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1.—Enormously productive and splendid variety for late planting, especially for Fall crop, being about two weeks later than most other varieties mentioned, but bears much longer. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00.

New Davis White Wax.—A great favorite with truckers in some sections. Productive and withstands rust better than any other variety. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Beans—Continued

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Pods are of a very attractive bright yellow color, and a first-class shipper. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Hodson Wax.—Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.—One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters; very productive. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean.—Growth and productiveness similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seed are pure white and one of the most delicious flavors. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.00.

Lazy Wife.—The pods are borne in heavy clusters and is an excellent green podded variety for snap or dry Beans. Fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Bush and Pole Lima Beans

Dreer's Pole Lima.—Produces very large Beans. Well-known and extensively planted all over the South. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—Beans are small, but a very popular variety. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Fordhook Lima.—One of the very finest dwarf varieties; large seeded and of delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 30c.; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Old Florida Butter Bean.—Striped seed and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.00.

Old Florida Butter Bean (Bush).—This is identical with the Florida Pole Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.50.

Beets

(Four Pounds Seed Per Acre.)

Culture.—Soil must be rich to grow fine Beets. Sow in drills 2 feet apart, and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. In this climate sow from September to March.

Lentz's Improved Blood Turnip.—This variety has proven to be one of the very best for Florida. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood.—Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian.—One of the very best Turnip Beets; of a deep blood red. If something is wanted to make fine market appearance, you can not beat this variety. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.; postpaid.

Jumbo Long Red Mangle.—One of the best for feeding stock. Large and heavy yielder. Grows 2 feet long and 6 inches round. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.

Eclipse Blood Turnip.—Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Brussels Sprouts

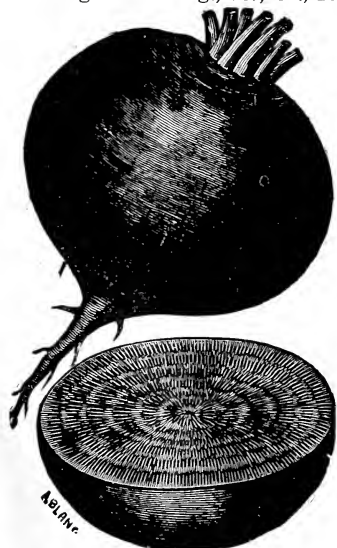
(Half Pound Seed Per Acre.)

Improved Long Island.—Sow same time as Cabbage, and cultivate same way. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Broccoli

Very much like Cauliflower, only taller and not as compact. Can be sown Fall or Spring.

White Cape.—Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; postpaid.



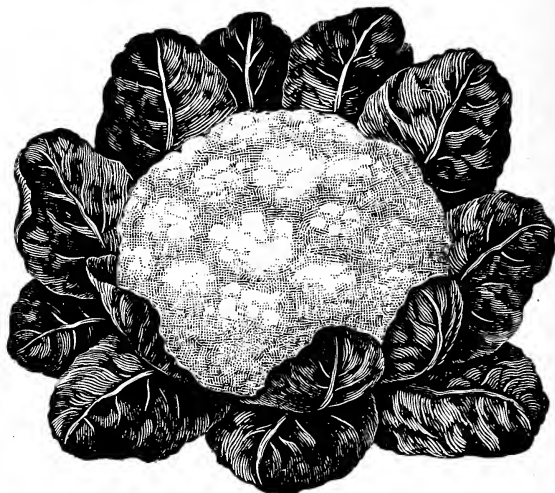
Lentz's Blood Turnip Beet

Cauliflower

Cauliflower, like Cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds where they can be taken care of. Cultivation same as Cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same. The half-barrel crate is used extensively for shipping this vegetable in. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound seed per acre.

We handle only the very Finest Imported European Grown Strains, and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States. For the last few seasons we have had a splendid trade on this Seed from Manatee County and other of the best Cauliflower sections of the State.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—Beyond question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg., 25c; oz., \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6; lb., \$24; postpaid.



Henderson's Early Snowball.



Paris Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

Celery

Golden Self-Blanching is the most popular with all Southern Market Gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our Seed is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not handle a single pound of American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable.

Culture.—First sowings are made in July in protected beds and continued until November. To grow fine Celery you must have moist land and highly fertilized. Some of the most successful Celery growers use from two to four tons fertilizer per acre. When plants are about four inches high set in double rows 6x10 inches on beds 2 feet wide and 30 inches apart. One ton high-grade fertilizer should be applied ten days before the plants are set, and second application one month after setting, and then 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda every ten days until Celery is ready to board for blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching.—Pkg., 15c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00.

We receive our new Crop Seed in June, and would advise placing orders early, as good, true stock has been very scarce for the last few seasons.

Cabbage

Cabbage, as a money crop, is one of the uncertainties, but when the market is right and the storage crop in the North is not too heavy, we do not know of any vegetable crop that is more profitable. Charleston Wakefield is one of the best all-round sharp-head sorts, and Succession, Early Summer and Flat Dutch the best flat or round headed varieties. Where a large headed variety such as the Succession is planted and you desire to produce only a medium size head, crowd them in the drill and this will give you a better size for the market than when too large. Cabbage should be planted on good, moist soil and from 1,200 pounds to ton of high-grade fertilizer used. Use a regular cabbage crate to ship in and pack as near a hundred pounds to the crate as possible.

Culture.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soils rich. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August until November. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows 2½ feet apart and 16 inches in the drill. The later sorts being larger, should be set in 3 feet rows and 2 feet in drill. We do not handle a pound of anything except the genuine American grown seed, produced by one of the most reliable and time-tried growers on Long Island. There is no country in the world that excels Long Island for growing Cabbage, and you will make no mistake in planting our seed, for they are as good as money can buy. Plant 6 ounces of seed per acre.



Succession Cabbage.

header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield.—The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early family garden. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch.—An old-time standard and well known by all growers of Cabbage. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

WELL-KNOWN STANDARD VARIETIES—Premium Large Late Flat Dutch, Large Drum Head, and Early Drum Head. — Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

Florida Sure Header.—Just as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.85; postpaid.

All Head Early.—One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Henderson's Early Summer.—

One of the most popular, earliest large flat heads. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Henderson's Succession.—

Is largely planted at Coleman and other heavy Cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and can not be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Large Charleston Wakefield.—

This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed Cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.90.

Long Island Wakefield.—

Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard-

Collards

($\frac{1}{4}$ Pound Seed Per Acre.)

Culture.—About the same as Cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish you an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

TRUE GEORGIA WHITEHEAD, and a Well-Known Variety.—The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

North Carolina Blue Stem Collard.—Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Carrots

Culture.—Sow in rich soil deeply worked, drills 18 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches. Ounce of seed will plant 75 feet of drill; 2 pounds per acre.

Oxheart.—Short, thick-formed variety, and of first-class quality. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

White Belgium.—A very large white sort used principally for feeding stock. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Improved Long Orange.—Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

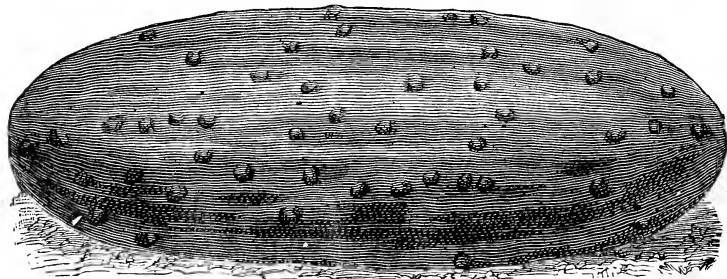
Half Long Danver.—A very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Cucumbers

(Ounce 50 Hills; 2 Pounds Per Acre.)

This is another of the very best money crops. Low black soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing Cucumbers. The early Cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

Culture.—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hills 3 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold. The Seed will rot before they germinate if the ground is too wet and cold. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get a stand early. This crop is very subject to blight and we would advise spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, with two pounds of Arsenate of Lead added to each fifty gallons, and spray once a week from the time they are three weeks old until they begin to fruit. The Bordeaux Mixture will help materially to keep off the rust or blight and the Arsenate of Lead will kill the worms. For Spring, plant from January until April. Fall plantings are made from August until October. Our Cuke Seed is grown on Alfalfa Sod in sections where they have no blight or rust. All the varieties listed below are well-known and popular sorts, and planted extensively by the Southern Truckers.



Evergreen White Spine Cucumber.

Evergreen White Spine.—Extra dark green of the finest quality. For the past few years the market gardeners have experienced no little trouble in getting a white spine that would hold its color, as they seem to have run out, but we have succeeded in securing a strain

that is giving perfect satisfaction. Unlike a great many other White Spines, it does not begin to turn white by the time it is half grown, but retains its dark green color after it is in the market. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Cucumbers—Continued

Henderson's Perfected White Spine.—A standard for years, and makes fine market appearance, holding its color well after reaching the long distant market. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Davis Perfect.—One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled; grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark, glossy green color. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Early Fortune.—A great favorite with the truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1; postpaid.

Improved Long Green.—An excellent all-round Cucumber. Grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Extra Early Improved White Spine.—The most popular and, for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Klondyke.—This has become a well-known variety which originated in the famous Rocky Ford district. It is very early and of desirable shape. Retains its color remarkably well, making it one of the most profitable varieties for shipping to the northern market. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine.—One of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality. One that is very popular with the market gardeners. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c., postpaid.

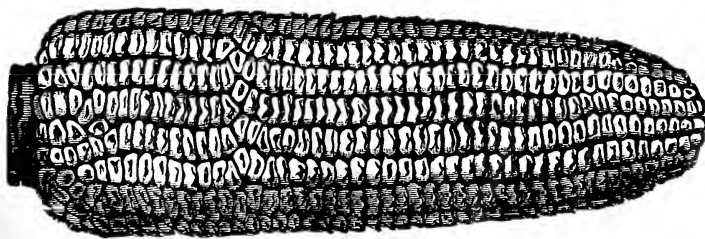
Green Prolific Pickling.—An excellent pickling sort, dark green and very productive. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Climbing Cucumber.—Just the thing where garden space is limited, as you can grow it on the fence or trellis, where much space is saved. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

Sweet Corn

An early crop of Roasting Ears shipped to the Northern market often brings fine returns. However, there seems to be but few Gardeners that realize this, but from the writer's own observation this is a positive fact. Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything, only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties that we list as Roasting Ears or Sweet Corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill, and leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds Nitrate of Soda and same amount again when Corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of Tobacco Dust and Sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in Celery crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January and until March.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other State for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many

days after it is in Roasting Ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that we have ever seen. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Corn—Continued

Country Gentleman.— This is a very superior variety of Sugar Corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zigzag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.50.

Florida Roasting Ears.— Not a sweet corn, but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears are twice as large as ordinary Sugar Corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.25.

Adam's Early.— Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early; about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and grown extensively for the market. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.25.

Pop-Corn

White Rice.— The most popular of all Pop-Corn. Has large, long white grains of the finest popping quality. Let the boy plant a little; he will enjoy it. Pkg., 5c.; lb., 10c.

Field Corn

(Plant Half Peck Per Acre.)

Do not get the idea that we can not grow good Corn in Florida. There are numbers of Farmers in this immediate section that never buy a dollar's worth of Corn, but have Corn in their cribs the year round. By all means plant nothing but a Florida-grown Corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western Corn is too soft and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow-crop after Beans, Potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the previous crop. Write for samples of our Field Corns in order that you may see them and select something that you like. We will gladly mail sample.

SNOWFLAKE.— A splendid variety for Roasting Ears, or very early feeding purposes. Large ears, with long white grains. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.25.

Kilgore's Florida Flint.— A Florida production, and the best all-round white Corn for general crop. Being very flinty, it stands the weevils better than almost any other variety, except the Cuban Yellow. Good yielder, rather small cob, with good length grain. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 85c.; bu., \$3.50.

Early Improved White Dent.— Prolific and splendid variety for early use. Qt., 10c.; pk., 65c.; bu., \$2.00.

Hasting's Prolific.— Pkg., 10c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint.— This Corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain and one of the hardest of all flint corn. And one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.25.

Improved Golden Dent.— This is a splendid variety to plant in our State for early use, but too soft for a general crop. A great yielder, large grains and very early. Pkg., 5c.; qt., 10c.; pk., 65c.; bu., \$2.25.

Hickory King.— Very popular throughout the South. Small cob, with broad, deep, white grain. Exceedingly productive, and does better on thin soil than most any other variety, but too soft for general crop in Florida. Qt., 10c.; pk., 75c.; bu., \$2.25.

Kilgore's Prolific.— This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in this part of the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first-class Roasting Ears of splendid market appearance. Send 8 cents to pay postage on a pint for trial. You will be pleased with it. Qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.25.

Florida King Corn.— We think this one of the very best that we list; is grown in Alachua County, and we believe it to be one of Florida's best productions in the way of Corn. Will average two large ears to the stalk, with large white deep grain, and not too soft. A splendid corn for general crop. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.50.

Egg Plant

Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Egg Plants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many of the Truckers of Manatee County make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. The plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

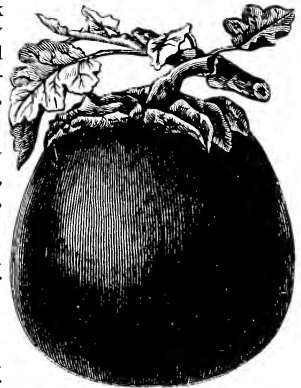
Culture.—For the Fall crop plant in June and July in seed-beds or in the open field where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use a palmetto fan stuck slanting on the south side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per acre and where planted in seed-bed use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 pounds to one ton high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms add 2 or 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless.—A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern Trucker. Large fruits, attractive form and what we consider the very best of all Egg Plants for shipping to the Northern markets. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

Black Beauty.—Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; large, thick, lustrous purplish black, and of the finest quality. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.60; postpaid.

New York Improved Purple Spineless.—Very large, with glossy, smooth deep purple skin. One of the most popular varieties with the market gardeners. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

Florida High Bush.—Heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by the wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.



Black Beauty
Egg Plant.

Leek

Sow in Fall or Spring in good rich soil half inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill. Leek is considered much superior to Onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Kale

Green Curled Scotch.—This is about the best variety that can be planted here. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation, and you will have an abundance of greens throughout the season. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.; postpaid.

Romaine

White Paris Cos.—This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the State where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets, and withstands both cold and heat better than Lettuce. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

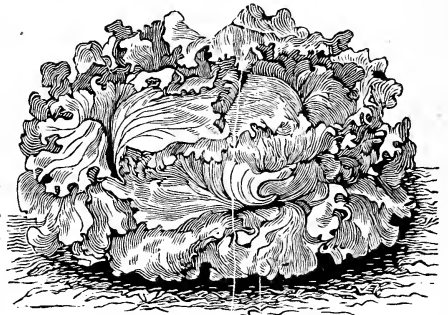
Lettuce

Culture.—First sowings are made first of September and continue until December. Low, damp, dark soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. The ants are the greatest pest to the seed-beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to, it is useless to try to raise a seed-bed, for they will carry off practically every seed. A great many who have water cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinate, and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks which is very good. Be sure that your seed-beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.

Big Boston.—This is the most popular variety, in fact is grown almost exclusively in this State. It is a large, round, firm header. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none, no matter where it comes from. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Florida Special.—This is also a splendid all-round variety for home use or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, only having been planted here for two seasons, and seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

May King.—Very early heading sort. Large, light green heads, and a splendid all round variety. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.



Big Boston Lettuce.

Okra

(Eight Pounds Seed Per Acre.)

Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the Seed are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted on almost any kind of soil. You do not get any big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when 3 or 4 inches high thin out to one stalk every 10 inches. Okra should be cut every second day; if this is not done some of the pods become too hard and besides it stops your plants from bearing.

The best way to ship is in six-basket tomato carriers. Take a piece of wrapping or newspaper large enough to cover bottom and sides and place in basket, leaving enough to cover top. Fill basket perfectly full and then bring the paper over and stick in edge of basket.

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green.—This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. We secure this strain direct from Mr. Perkins, the originator. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.; postpaid.

White Velvet.—Well known smooth podded variety. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.; postpaid.



Perkins Mammoth
Long Podded Green
Okra.

Cantaloupes and Muskmelons

(One Pound Seed to Acre.)

There is always a greater demand than can be supplied for the earliest Cantaloupes where the quality is right. We have our Cantaloupe Seed grown by a famous Rocky Ford seed grower, who was awarded the prize twice in succession on the renowned Rocky Ford, Eden Gem or Pollock Strain of Rust Proof Cantaloupes at the Fair at Rocky Ford for the past two years.

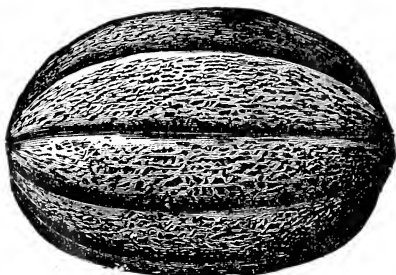
Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6x6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to 2 plants to the hill when same are 4 inches high.

Rocky Ford.—This is a rust resistant strain of the Pollock or Eden Gem, and beyond question one of the very best Cantaloupes that ever grew in this or any other State for the market for home use. Has thick fine flavored green flesh, with small seed cavity; a dense and perfect netting. This variety is as near rust proof as can possibly be had. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1; postpaid.

Early Hackensack.—A splendid early variety. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Banana Cantaloupe.—Fine quality; grows from 15 to 25 inches long, and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

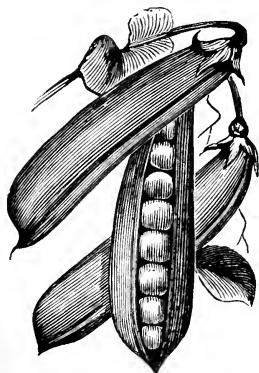
Old Georgia Muskmelon.—Regular old-time Muskmelon that grows to weigh several pounds and just what many of us have been looking for a long time. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.



Old Georgia Muskmelon.

Garden or English Peas

Culture.—The Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom it is a splendid thing to give them an application of Nitrate of Soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as Beans. To sow in double rows is a splendid plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have beds 3 feet apart and drop the Peas two or three inches apart. It will require two bushels of Seed per acre to plant in double rows. The Fall is the time to plant English Peas for the market, and frequently quite a money crop; in fact, some sections of the State plant very extensively. Plant from September to January.



Early Alaska Peas.

Ameer or Large Alaska.—Almost as early as the Extra Early Alaska, with dark green pods almost twice as large. Very prolific and of fine quality. If you want a good early Pea for the market this is it. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$7.

Extra Early Alaska.—One of the earliest. A smooth Pea, very productive; of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardiest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Gradus or Prosperity.—Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious Pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$9.00.

Dwarf Telephone.—Another large wrinkled variety, with long pods. Planted very extensively for the Northern market. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$9.00.

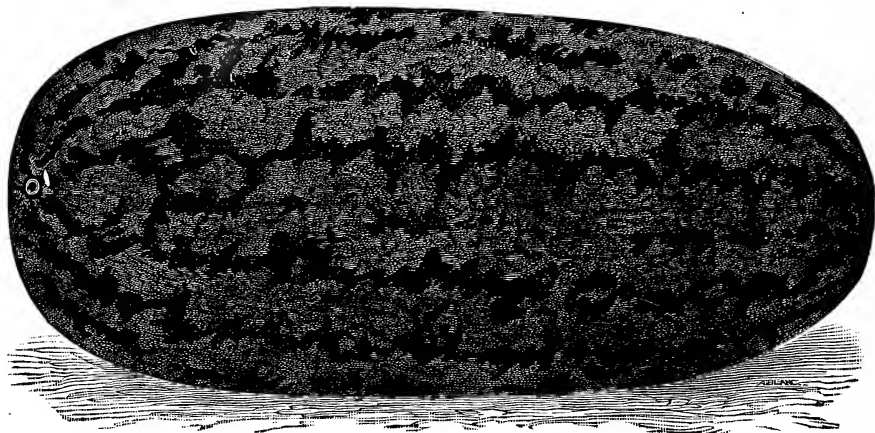
Tall Telephone.—An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods, containing 6 or 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 35c.; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$7.50.

Kilgore's Extra Early.—One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg., 10c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.85; bu., \$6.00.

Watermelons

(One Pound Seed to Acre.)

Culture.— Same soil and cultivation as Cantaloupes, except have the hills 8x10 feet. We believe we have as fine and pure strains as is possible to have them. Every one must admit that the South is the Home of the Watermelon, consequently we have our Seed grown in the South by a private grower. We do not have a crop grown and ship all the first and choice Melons, but we save only the largest and best for Seed, and nothing but the best is harvested. Many of the large melon growers contract with dozens of growers, and know not where their Seed comes from. If you want the very best that money can buy and are willing to pay the price, we can furnish them. To command best prices you must have early Melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things. New land is well adapted to this crop as well as Cantaloupes, or land that has been rested for some time. Melons, like lots of other Seed, are hard to germinate when the ground is cold and damp, and to get a perfect stand you may have to plant several times. The early plantings begin in January.



Florida Favorite Watermelon.

Tom Watson.— This Melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to long distant Northern markets. It is a large, long, dark green Melon, with tough rind. The Watson is an excellent Melon in every respect, eating quality, appearance and everything that go to make up a first-class shipper or for private use. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.; postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake.— A standard and well-known variety. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Florida Favorite.— Quality unsurpassed; extra early; nicely shaped; dark green color; irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates, a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Kleckley's Sweet.— Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Pumpkins

Planting with your corn is a good plan, or if sown as a separate crop, plant in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed per acre.

King of the Mammoth.— One of the largest varieties grown, and a fine keeper. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Small Sugar.— Small Sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and for general table use. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Corn Field Pumpkin.— Splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.

Cashaw.— Green Striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.; postpaid.

Onions

Culture.—There are only two varieties of Onions that can be relied upon here in Florida, and these are the Bermudas and Creole. First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the Seed is generally planted in the open field where they are to grow in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 or 5 inches high they are thinned out to 5 inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weeding is considered, which has to be done by hand principally where the Seed is planted in open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the Onion, therefore our Florida hammock and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine Onions. This crop is a gross feeder and not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds Seed per acre when planted in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in the field.

Our Bermuda Onion Seed is the genuine Tenneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better Onion Seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

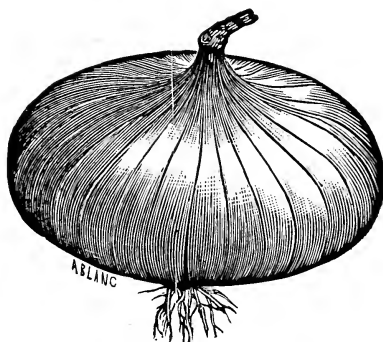
Crystal Wax.—Crop almost a total failure; no seed of this variety to offer until next Fall.

White Bermuda.—The name is often misleading, for it is not a white Onion, but a light straw color. Shape is flat; mild flavor and of finest quality. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.25; postpaid.

Red Bermuda.—Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.25; postpaid.

Louisiana Creole.—This variety is a splendid keeper and is becoming a general favorite with many market gardeners all over the South. Very short crop. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75; postpaid.

Florida Prize Taker.—American Production.—Can be grown to perfection in this State. Grow very large and rather a beautiful globe shape; fine grained, with white flesh. Can be planted earlier or later than the Bermudas. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2; postpaid.



Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion.

HOW TO GROW ONION SETS.

Broadcast the Seed on wide beds at the rate of 30 pounds Seed per acre in February. When the tops die down remove the bulbs and let them lay on the ground a day or two, but do not let them get wet or they will not keep. Spread Sets in dry place where the air can circulate.

Onion Sets

As a rule you can not grow large Onions from the Sets, but if early green Onions are wanted for bunching or home use, it is all right to plant Sets. Set in rows 15 inches apart and 5 inches in the drill, and do not cover the Sets entirely. Put out from the first of September until April. Six bushels per acre of medium sized sets.

	Quart.	Peck.	Bushel.
Silver Skins	\$.15	\$.85	\$2.65
Yellow Danvers .....	.15	.75	2.50
White Multipliers .....	.15	1.00	3.50
Crystal Wax Bermuda .....	.20	1.00	3.75
Red Bermuda .....	.20	1.00	3.75
White Bermuda .....	.20	1.00	3.75

Potatoes

Plant Potatoes this Spring, for the crop through the North and West is several million bushels short, and it looks like the time for the South to get busy with a good Potato Crop.

We handle nothing but the genuine Maine-grown Seed, as time has proven that no other Potato will do half so well for Florida. We have our Seed grown by one of the oldest established growers in the famous Potato belt of Aroostock County, who makes a specially of growing fine Seed Potatoes. We are in the Seed business, and when we say Seed Potatoes, that is what we mean, and not a lot of cheap commission house stuff, of which there are thousands upon thousands of bushels sold for seed, and then you wonder why you did not get better results. When you wish to grow Potatoes, plant Seed Potatoes and not commission house stock, just because you can perhaps save a few cents per bag. If you are going to plant this sort of Seed, go to your grocer to buy it, and save yourself the expense of freight.

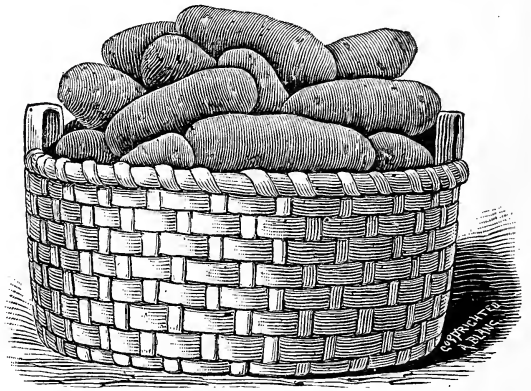
Culture.—For growing Early Potatoes here in Florida, first plantings are usually made the first of January and on through February. And on the East Coast they are planted much earlier. Frequently this crop is followed by corn or some other crop; in this case have rows 5 feet apart, otherwise make rows 3 feet apart, and hills every 15 inches in the drill. Use from thousand pounds to one ton fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application ten days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil, in fact damp, heavy soil is best. Ordinarily it takes three bags or 7½ bushels Seed to plant an acre.

RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH.—One of the best-known and most popular with the Florida Trucker. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk., 50c.; bu., \$1.75; bag, \$3.50.

SPAULDING ROSE, No. 4 ROSE.—A standard and heavy yielder and planted almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened and light pink or flesh colored. Pk., 50c.; bu., \$1.75; bag, \$3.50.

IRISH COBBLER.—The earliest White Potato, and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the very best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida, also splendid shipper. Pk., 50c.; bu., \$1.75; bag, \$3.75.

The above prices are for Ten-Peck Bags.—Where a number of bags are wanted, write us, stating quantity, and we will take pleasure in quoting our lowest delivered price.



Potatoes.

Potato Planting in Fall

For Fall planting the small potatoes which were left over from the Spring crop, which would be termed culls, are the very best Seed you can get. As it is a fact that the Seed will not stand cutting for the Fall planting, this is why the small potatoes are the thing to plant in the Fall. Store away all the small potatoes in some cool, dry place and use them for your Fall Seed.

Parsley

(One Ounce Seed to 150 Feet of Drill; Two Pounds Per Acre.)

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the Fall or Spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate, and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled.—Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

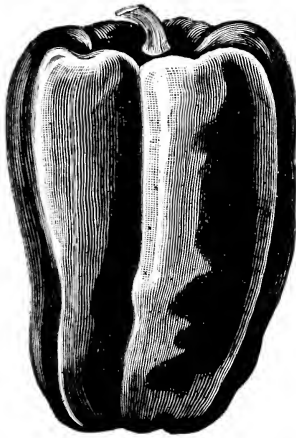
Parsnips

(One Ounce to 150 Feet of Drill.)

Sugar or Hollow Crown.— Sow from October to January in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Peppers

This is a splendid money crop in many sections of the State, and one that will pay continuously for a long season. Hammock land, or rather moist soil, is best suited for this crop. Plants can be grown in the open field where they are to remain or grown in seed-bed. It is best to plant in beds for a Spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee County, Pepper, like Egg Plant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early Spring just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. Pepper and Egg Plant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than Egg Plant; however it takes a very high temperature to germinate either Seed and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds per acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used. Ruby King is the standard variety and surpasses anything in the Pepper line that we know of yet introduced.



Ruby King Pepper.

RUBY KING.— The King of all large Sweet sorts with our Florida Pepper growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape and everything to make up one of the very best marketable Peppers ever tried in the State. Our strain of Ruby King Pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25; postpaid.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.— Planted largely throughout the South. An old standard large Sweet Pepper. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT.— One of the largest of the Sweet Pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.25; postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE.— Bears long, slender bright pods in abundance. Very strong. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; postpaid.

RUBY GIANT.— Similar to Ruby King, only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.75; postpaid.

RED CLUSTER.— For making Pepper Sauce. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.

Spinach

Sow in Spring or Fall one ounce to 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre, in drills 1 foot apart.

Curled Norfolk Savoy.— Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.; postpaid.

Sage

A good plant to have growing in your garden and splendid for flavoring fresh meats. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; postpaid.

Squashes

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the Seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 pounds Seed per acre; running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows 4 feet apart and hills 3 feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 6x6 feet. Put 6 or 8 seed in each hill, and thin out to 2 plants when 3 inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good-paying crop for Fall or Spring. Plant in Spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For Fall plant from August until October.



Early White Bush Squash.

Hubbard.—A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin, and is very fine for making pies or baking. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.; postpaid.

Boston Marrow.—Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.; postpaid.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan.—By far the most popular variety of all for shipping purposes. Very early, maturing in 6 weeks from time of planting. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush.—Almost identical with Early White Bush, only much larger and not quite as early. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush.—Same shape and growth as Patty Pan, but yellow in color. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.; postpaid.

Giant Summer Crookneck.—One of the very best varieties of the Crookneck family. Very prolific and fine for home gardens or some of the Southern markets. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

Radishes

Culture.—To have nice crisp Radishes, they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida Radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 4 pounds to the acre.

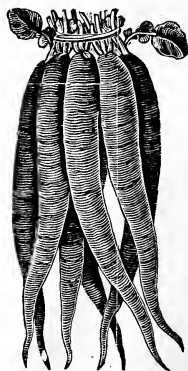
Bright Long Scarlet.—The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.; postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip.—One of the very earliest and fine flavor. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.; postpaid.

Long White Icicle.—Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.; postpaid.

MIXED RADISHES.—Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

French Breakfast.—Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip.



Long Scarlet Radish.

Mustard

Culture.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of Greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil, and have drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled.—Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf.—Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Turnips and Rutabagas

(Plant One Ounce to 150 Feet of Drill — Two Pounds Per Acre.)

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for the local market.

Culture. — Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant Turnips every month in the year herè in Florida, but to make nice large roots, plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. — One of the very best early sorts.

Pure white, sweet and tender. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.

Early Florida. — If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other Turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top Turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.; postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch. — This has been a standard for years and too well known to need any introduction. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.

Early Purple Top Strapleaf. — Another well-known and most popular of the Early Purple Top Varieties. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.

Early Purple Top Milan. — A splendid sweet early flat variety. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 65c.; postpaid.

Purple Top Globe. — Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

White Globe. — Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.

Southern Prize. — About the same as Seven Top, only makes much nicer roots. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

Long White Cow Horn. — This variety is a great drought resister, as it is deep-rooted. Considered a very fine Turnip by many. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.

Yellow or Amber Globe. — One of the most popular yellow Globe Turnips. Very heavy cropper and fine keeper. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Rutabaga — American Improved. — One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender and very productive. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 55c.; postpaid.



White Dutch Turnip.

Tomatoes

(Half Pound Seed Per Acre.)

You can buy good Seed almost as cheap as poor seed. And first-class Seed is what you want, and must have to make a paying Tomato Crop. There is no better Tomato Seed in the country than ours; then why not get started on the right road to begin with towards making a good Tomato Crop by using our Seed? We have hundreds of customers along the East Coast, Manatee County and other heavy Tomato-growing sections of the State. This is one of the greatest money crops for the Florida Trucker. Earliness is one of the important features; however the Tomato is very susceptible to cold and should be planted in well protected beds to get early plants. Tomatoes are also planted in the open field when the danger of frost is thought to have been past and seem to do almost as well as where they have been transplanted. The Tomato will do well on almost any kind of soil from a sand bed to a muck pond. When planting Tomatoes we advocate planting two varieties, one of the Globe family and the other of the Earliana family, for we have seen it happen season after season where the grower who plants the early sorts will sell several hundred dollars' worth of Tomatoes before the Globe or second earlies ever come in. There is almost always a good demand for the earliest Tomatoes, regardless of variety, shape, etc.

Tomatoes—Continued

Culture.—Along the East Coast first plantings are made from latter part of September until December. North and central sections make first sowings from latter part of December until latter part of February. Have rows 5 feet apart and set plants 3 feet in the drill. Fall plantings are usually made in July and August. Use from 1,200 pounds to one ton high-grade fertilizer per acre.

B. B.—A large fruited, smooth, scarlet main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Royal Pink.—Large purple fruited, main crop sorts. Very solid, pink color and heavy yielder. Very much on the Globe order. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

Livingston's Perfection.—An old standard, red skinned Tomato. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

Livingston's Favorite.—Large, bright red Tomato, smooth and ripens evenly. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.

I. X. L.—Very similar to Earliana. Exceedingly prolific, extra early, medium sized red sort. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Red Rock.—Very solid, with little core and seed, large, late variety. Beautiful, smooth red fruit. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty.—Ripens early, has firm flesh of splendid quality and one of the greatest of all purple colored Tomatoes. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$2; postpaid.

Red Field Beauty.—A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness, and all that goes to make up a first-class Tomato for market or home use. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

New Stone.—From the old stone, which from time to time has been bred up. And it is a question as to whether the Stone Tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early, color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—A very popular, extra early sort. Belongs to the Earliana family. Very productive; good size, solid and fair quality. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Spark's Earliana.—One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the State. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana Tomato is wanted. If you want a Tomato that will give you an enormous yield of fair quality of fruit plant the Earliana. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

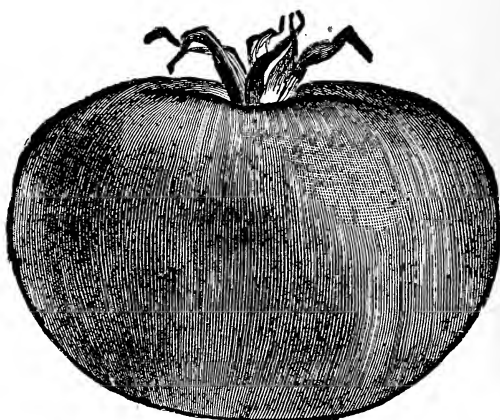
Old Blue Stem Duke of York.—Known as the blight-proof Tomato. Not the best quality, but one that makes fine market appearance, and a splendid shipper. During the last few years it has become almost impossible to grow Tomatoes in some sections of the State on account of blight. And the Duke of York is practically the only variety that can be grown with any success where this disease prevails. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

Matchless.—A second early of the finest quality, but not a good shipper to distant markets. Makes large beautiful fruit, vigorous grower and very productive. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Livingston's Globe.—One of the most popular of all varieties for the past few years. The most beautiful of all Tomatoes, and one that has taken better in the markets than any other yet introduced. Not especially productive, but very few culls which makes up for this. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25; postpaid.

Livingston's Globe.—(True Blue Sealed Packages.) Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$2.85; postpaid.

June Pink.—Very early and exceedingly productive; rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2; postpaid.



Livingston's Globe Tomato.

FIELD SEEDS

Artichokes

Why not grow a little patch of Artichokes to feed your hogs on? Our Florida soil grows them to perfection. They are a wonderful yielder, often producing a thousand bushels to the acre. Planted and cultivated same as Irish Potatoes. Five bushels will plant one acre. Place your order now, which will insure you of getting your Seed when you are ready for them, as we do not keep them on hand, only at planting season. Seed will be ready for delivery first of February. So let us have your order now.

Peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50.

Alfalfa

In some sections of the State Alfalfa has been grown with some degree of success, but, as a rule, Florida, does not seem to have the soil suited to it. Broadcast twelve pounds per acre, either Fall or Spring. Pkg., 10c; lb., 35c, postpaid.

Broom Corn

Various experiments show that Broom Corn will grow to perfection on Florida soils. Plant in the Spring same time as corn and give same cultivation; in drills three feet apart and leave thick in the row. Use ten pounds seed per acre.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn—Best variety. Pkg., 5c; lb., 25c, postpaid.

Beggar Weed

Florida's Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures; also, a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggar Weed turned under is equal to an application of high-grade fertilizer. For your groves or truck lands there is nothing better. Land once well seeded with this plant will come year after year. Easily eradicated and does not interfere with your other crops, as it does not come until June. Sow broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre in June or later. Will make in about sixty days. Pkg., 5c; lb.,

45c, postpaid. Will quote on large quantities.

A splendid time to sow Beggar Weed is when you are giving your crop last plowing.

Old-Time Chicken Corn

Old-Time Chicken Corn is of the Sorghum family, which has been grown in the South for years. And is truly a wonderful Chicken Feed, a single head often producing half a pound of seed. Drop half dozen seed every foot in three-foot rows and cultivate. Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

Bermuda Grass

A very valuable Grass for pasture; also one of the very best that can be had for a Florida lawn. Sow at the rate of five pounds per acre broadcast, and do not be disappointed if it does not come up at once, as it takes from thirty to ninety days under favorable conditions for it to germinate. Pkg., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1, postpaid.

Soy or Soja Beans

Mammoth Yellow—The use of this Bean is increasing rapidly. Planted the same as Cowpeas and a splendid thing to plant with them. Sow at the rate of a half bushel of Soy Beans and three pecks of Cowpeas per acre. Qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

The Soy Bean makes an upright growth, with very little vine, and will hold the Beans up off the ground.

Chufas

Chufas are one of the greatest foods known for fattening hogs. Have rows three feet apart and drop two or three seed every twelve inches in the drill. Short crop. If you intend planting, why not place your order now, while the price is right, for delivery any time after January 1st? Price is sure to advance at planting time and the demand is always greater than the supply. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

Cowpeas

Cowpeas are becoming very popular as our greatest soil improver. To plant plenty of Cowpeas is one source that will greatly reduce both our Hay and Fertilizer bills. There is nothing that will build up your land quicker than a good crop or two of Cowpeas. Plant them in your groves, plant them on your truck land, plant them everywhere, as it is the cheapest fertilizer you can buy, and made by nature's own hand. Plant any time after danger of frost, up to September, and even later, where only the vines are wanted. Drill one peck or broadcast one bushel per acre. We handle hundreds of bushels of Cowpeas each season, and always endeavor to carry a good, full stock of all varieties. But we insist on our customers booking their order ahead to insure them getting just what they want at the time wanted.

Wonderful or Unknown.—One of the greatest Vine Peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; or, in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Iron.—This variety promises to become one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation, on account of its disease resistant qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and root-knot. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.

Clay.—Well known and popular early variety. Qt., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.65.

Black Peas.—A standard variety. Very prolific and early to mature. Makes fine growth and is heavy yielder. Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$2.90.

Whippoorwill.—One of the most popular Peas throughout the South. Very early prolific and makes good growth of vines. Qt., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.65.

Mixed Peas.—Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver. Qt., 10c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.50.

Early or Two-Crop Conch.—A most delicious Table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on same ground. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.75.

California Blackeye.—If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1; bu., \$3.75.

Velvet Beans

Among Florida's greatest soil improvers; also, one of the best forage crops. Apparently the crop is very short this year. Therefore we would advise booking your order now. We will deliver any time you may designate after first of February. Plant from March to July in six-foot rows, three or four beans every step in the drill, using one peck per acre. We are extensive dealers in Velvet Beans, in fact, we thresh hundreds of bushels each season, and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time. Pkg., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.90.

Lyon Beans

Called White Velvet Beans. The Florida Agricultural Station says more vigorous, rapid grower and vines stronger than the ordinary Velvet Beans. Said to be earlier, more prolific; pods longer; seeds white and not round. Does not have the fuzz like the old Velvet Bean. However, stock does not seem to like them as well as the regular Velvet Bean, and neither do the beans stick in the pods as well, but when they have matured lots of the pods will burst open and the beans drop out. Pkg., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

Benne

Benne is a splendid thing to plant around your poultry yards, especially for young chickens. Pkg., 10c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

Egyptian Wheat

Egyptian Wheat has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain, that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for Chicken Feed. Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill one peck seed per acre in three-foot rows. Try it. We will gladly send you sample for trial. Pound, 25c, postpaid. Pk., 85c; bu., \$2.75, not postpaid.

Millets

Cattail or Pearl.—This is one of the most valuable forage plants for continuous cutting of green feed. Every one who has stock should plant a few rows of Cattail Millet for green feed throughout the summer. The more you cut it the better it grows. It is eaten greedily by all stock. Plant in spring, as soon as frost is over, up as late as August, in three-foot rows. Where drilled use four pounds per acre and twenty pounds broadcast. Pound, 10c.

German Millet.—For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than German Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting, or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bushel per acre. One pound, 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.

Kaffir Corn

White Kaffir Corn.—Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage, broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir Corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry foods. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Pound, 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.25.

Oats

For Florida planting Southern grown seed is far superior to Northern or Western grown Oats, hence we handle the Southern Seed almost exclusively. Usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Oats are sown to the acre where broadcasted and three pecks when drilled. Sow from the middle of September to middle of December, or the Burt Oats can be sown as late as February.

Texas Red Rust Proof.—Peck, 30c; bu., \$1.

Burt, or 90-Day Oats.—The most popular for Florida planting; surest cropper; prolific and quickest growing. Pk., 30c; bu., \$1.

Hastings 100-Bushel Oats.—Quick growing, bunchy heads and heavy grain. Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.25.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oat.—Splendid variety for grazing purposes; does not look like Oats, but more like Rye, until it begins to head. The cold never seems to hurt it one particle, no matter how severe. Pk., 35c; bu., \$1.25.

Rye

Rye is being planted more extensively each year for a winter grazing crop. For best results plant only the Florida Black Rye, as Northern or Western Rye will not do for the South. Rye will thrive on poorer soil than almost any other crop.

Sow from 15th of September until February. Never think of not planting a patch of Rye for your poultry and stock. It will increase the egg production and keep fowls in healthy condition. There is nothing that makes a better winter pasture in Florida, which will help to keep your feed bill down. Drill in three-foot rows at rate of one peck per acre and broadcast, one bushel.

Florida Rye.—Gives the most satisfactory results planted here. The Northern grown will trail on the ground, but the Florida will grow upright. Qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Georgia Rye.—Qt., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$1.75.

Rape

The better known Rape becomes the more popular it is and too much praise can not be given this valuable plant. The cold does not hurt it, and it can be grown on the poorest of soil. Ready for feeding or grazing in eight weeks. Considering the small cost of seeding and satisfactory yield, no farm can afford to be without it.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—This crop is highly recommended by the Department of Agriculture for Sheep, Cattle and Hogs as a green feed through the winter. Also planted very extensively for poultry. Can be sown from September until March. Rape is best sown in rows at the rate of four or five pounds per acre; or can be sown broadcast, using eight pounds per acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs. or over, 10c per lb.

Vetch

Hairy or Winter Vetch.—Sow broadcast at the rate of twenty or thirty pounds per acre with one bushel of Oats or one-half bushel of Rye to the acre. Plant from September to December. So far Vetch does not seem to succeed very well here in Florida. Pound, 15c; 10 lbs. or over, 12½c per lb.

Peanuts

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to a crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida Peanuts are far the best where grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left on the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish Peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell. Shell the nuts before planting; have rows three feet apart, dropping them one foot apart in the drill. Use one bushel seed per acre.

Do not wait until you are ready to plant to secure seed. Place your order now, while the price is right. We will put aside your order and ship when you are ready.

Florida Peanuts.—Qt., 10c; pk., 45c; bu., \$1.50.

Improved Spanish.—A bunch variety, with three or four peas to pod. Similar to the regular Spanish, except vines and peas are larger. Qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.50.

Spanish Peanuts.—Early to mature; very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt., 10c; pk. 60c; bu., \$2.

Goobers

Hog Goobers.—Strictly a hog feed. Pods somewhat like peanuts and very productive. Will not sprout but remain in the ground all winter. Outyields the Chufa. Pound 15c; 10 lbs. or over, 10c.

Sorghum

Florida farmers need to plant more Sorghum. All stock like it, and the seed is fine for poultry. Sorghum grows perfectly here on our soils. Drill five pounds per acre where planted for making syrup, or for stock, use ten pounds in rows three feet apart. For hay one bushel broadcast. One peck of Sorghum and one bushel of Cowpeas will make splendid forage. Plant from March until August.

Early Amber.—The earliest variety, making in 65 days. Lb., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.

Sugar Dripped.—This variety not only makes a large yield of splendid forage, but is one of the very best for making syrup of superior quality. Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Sunflower

Mammoth Russian.—Makes heads double the size of the common sorts. Splendid food for chickens. Found in all mixed poultry foods. Will yield fifty bushels per acre. Great egg producer. Plant four pounds per acre in three-foot rows, with hills foot apart in the drill and cultivate same as corn. Pound, 10c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Rice

High Land Rice makes splendidly here in Florida. It should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice birds, which are very destructive to it. Can be planted in June or July, which will also miss the bird season. Drill half-bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate.

Gopher Rice.—Short flat grains. Qt., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Pearl or White Rice.—Long grain. A splendid variety and planted extensively. Qt. 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Tobacco

Little Oronoko.—The best variety and of the finest flavor for smoking or chewing. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c.

Havana.—One of the best imported varieties. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Flower Seed in Bulk

Postpaid.	½ Ounce.	Ounce.	¼ Pound.	Pound.
Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed	\$.10	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25
Nasturtiums, Tall Mixed .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Phlox, Drumondia, Mixed .....	.25	.45	1.25	....
Carnations, Pinks, Finest Mixed .....	.30	.50	....	....
Cosmos (Giant) .....	.10	.15	.50	1.25
Petunia, Mixed (Finest Strain).....	.30	.50	....	....
China Pinks (Double) .....	.20	.35	1.00	....
Verbenia (Fine Mixed) .....	.15	.25	1.00	....
Zinnia, Finest Mixed .....	.15	.25	1.00	....
Zinnia, Tall, Mixed .....	.15	.25	1.00	....

Poultry Foods

	Pound.	25-Lb.	100-Lb.
Beef Scraps (Darling's)	\$.05	\$1.00	\$3.50
Dried Crushed Bone .....	.05	1.00	3.50
Malted Milk .....	.05	1.00	3.50
Scratch Feed	Price on Application.		
Chick Feed	Price on Application.		
Alfalfa Meal .....	.02½	.60	2.00
Mica Grit (Medium) .....	.02	.45	1.25
Mica Grit (Chick Size).....	.02	.45	1.25
Charcoal .....	.05	1.00	3.50
Crushed Oyster Shell (Medium) .....	.01	....	.75
Crushed Oyster Shell (Chick Size).....	.01	....	.75

Poultry Remedies

	Package.
Conkey's Laying Tonic	\$.25
Lee's Egg Maker .....	.25
Lee's Germazone (Great Disease Preventive).....	.50
Lee's Egg Maker (25-lb. pails)	2.00
Conkey's Roup Cure .....	.25
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Powder .....	.25
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Killer for Mites (quart).....	.35
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Killer for Mites (gallon)	1.00
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy .....	.50
Conkey's Diarrhea Cure .....	.50
Conkey's Cholera Cure .....	.50
Conkey's Salve for Stick-Tights on Head.....	.25
International Poultry Tonic .....	.25
Magic Poultry Tonic .....	.25

Nest Eggs

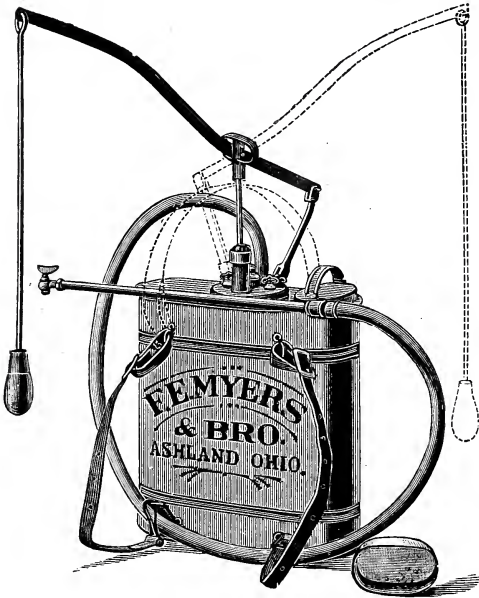
China	per dozen	\$.20
Medicated	each, 5c; per dozen	.50

Stock Remedies

Tilghman's Condition Powder	\$.25
Salt Brick (Medicated) .....	.25
Salt Brick (Plain) .....	.10
Black Draught (For Stock or Poultry).....	.25c and .50
International Stock Powder .....	.25
Magic Stock Tonic .....	.25
Magic Worm Remedy .....	.50
Conkey's Fly Knocker, gallon, \$1.00; quart.....	.35

Sprayers

Myer's Knapsack Spray Pump.—The tank holds five gallons and is fitted with lid and strainer which can be removed. Pump can be removed easily and is so arranged that no water can drip on the operator. The handle lever can be shifted from left to right shoulder at



will. For a sprayer that will give you satisfactory service we recommend the Knapsack. The Compressed Air Sprayers are very nice when they are working right, but so often they fail to work right, which is the reason we recommend the Knapsack. Brass, \$9.00; Galvanized, \$6.75.

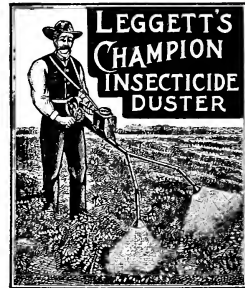
Kant-Klog Compressed Air Sprayer.—One of the best Compressed Air Sprayers made; holds four gallons. Galvanized, \$5; Brass, \$6.50.

The Lee Hand Sprayer.—The kind you should buy where a small Hand Sprayer is wanted. You can spray the entire contents of the container straight up as well as in any other direction. Holds one quart. Price. 50c.

Lightning Dry Powder Duster.—Easy to operate and will spray up or down, or

straight ahead, also under leaves of plants. Is useful for exterminating all bugs and all sucking insects. Can use Tobacco Dust, Paris Green, Bug Death, etc. Price, \$1.25.

Leggett's Champion Duster.—Distributes Paris Green, Sulphur, Lime, Dry Bordeaux Mixture, Bug Death, Tobacco



Dust and various preparations for dusting plants. Adjustable to any width row. Will dust two rows at a time. Many thousands in use. Price, \$8.



**We Deliver All Sprayers Free
Except the Small Hand
Machine**

Insecticides

Arsenate of Lead Paste.—Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn



the tender foliage and is very effective for Caterpillars, Cutworms and all leaf-eating insects. Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.

Bi-Sulphide of Carbon.—Best thing known for ridding grain from Weevils and for destroying Ants and Vermin. In gallon cans, \$2.

Bug Death.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf-eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to use Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green and many other insecticides on cabbage and other vegetables. Pound, 15c; 10 lbs., 10c; 100 lbs., 8c.



Blue Stone.—Pulverized, lb., 10c; 25 lbs., 9c; 100 lbs., 8c; by bbl., 7½c.

Bordeaux Mixture, Quick.—Comes in ten-pound packages correctly proportioned to make one barrel of spray. Very effective, quickly and easily made. Used principally for Blight and Rust. The addition of two or three pounds of Arsenate of Lead makes a splendid combination for both Rust and all leaf-eating insects. 10-lb. pkg., \$1.

Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound.—A powder used for dusting plants of all kinds to kill sucking and leaf-eating insects. Is also a preventive of Rust. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., 25c.

Crude Carbolic Acid.—Splendid for disinfecting chicken houses, yards and all premises infected with Fleas and Mites. A good spray may be made by using equal parts of Carbolic Acid (crude) and Kerosene. Price, gal. can, 60c.

Nicotine or Black-Leaf Tobacco Extract.—Dilute with water, 1 gallon to 40 gallons of water which makes a solution highly recommended for Hessian Fly, Aphis, Plant Lice, soft-bodied and sucking insects. Two pounds of Arsenate of Lead can be added to each gallon of Nicotine which makes a fine combination for both biting and sucking insects. Qt., 50c; ½-gal., 75c; gal., \$1.25; 5 gals., \$4.75.



Paris Green.—Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf-eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care

Insecticides—Continued

must be exercised when it is used. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 35c; 25 lbs., 30c.

Sulphur Flowers.—Can be used alone or with mixtures for Rust, Mites, Red Spider and other insects that attack Beans and various other vegetables. Lb., 5c; 25 lbs., 4c; 100 lbs., $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Tobacco Dust (High Grade Snuff).—Used as an insecticide for various things—Budworms, insects that breathe through their sides, Aphis, fowl houses and nests. Lb. 5c; 25 lbs., 4c; 100 lbs., 3c.

Whale Oil Soap.—Used largely for Whitefly, Rust, Mites, San Jose Scale, Thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray of same can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating Beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to the strength desired. Lb. bar, 25c; 10 lbs., 22c.

Insecticide Formulas

Bordeaux Mixture.—Blue Stone, 4 pounds; Quick Lime, 6 pounds; Water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the Blue Stone in 3 gallons of hot water and strain into 50 gallon barrel. Slack the Lime slowly in tight box or bucket and make into a very thin paste, and strain to same barrel with Blue Stone and stir thoroughly, and then fill barrel with water. Never make up more than will be used same day, for after it stands 24 hours it loses its strength. The addition of 2 or 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to a barrel of Bordeaux Mixture makes a fine combination spray for Blight and all leaf-eating insects.

Paris Green, Dry.—One-half pound Paris Green and 20 pounds Lime. Apply with a duster or any other convenient way.

Paris Green Spray.—One-half pound Paris Green and 6 pounds Lime to 50 gallons of water.

Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixture Combined.—Paris Green, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, and 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

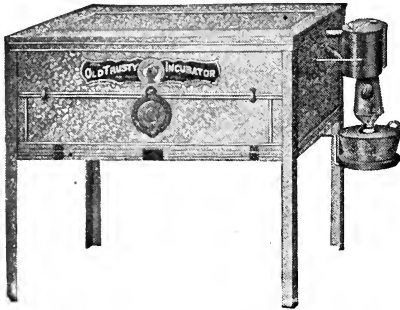
Tobacco Tea.—Ten pounds High-Grade Tobacco Dust and 15 gallons of Water. Boil vigorously for 25 minutes and then strain. Makes a splendid spray for Thrip, Plant Lice and all soft-bodied insects.

Cutworm Mash.—One quart Syrup, peck Bran and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris Green. Mix thoroughly and put out in the late afternoon around plants, or you may scatter broadcast before planting. Be cautious, as this is a deadly poison.

Do not forget to take advantage of our FARM PAPER OFFER. If you are a PRACTICAL FARMER, YOU should have BOTH PAPERS, and if you are not a Practical Farmer, you need them. LET US HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION ALONG WITH YOUR SEED ORDER.

Incubators—Hot Air and Hot Water

Old Trusty.—If you want one of the best hot-water machines on the market at a reasonable price buy the Old Trusty.



This popular and well-known machine is sold all over the United States.

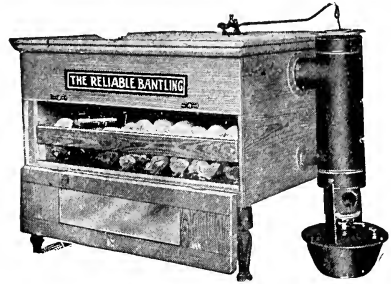
Old Trusty Incubators.—Complete, 100-egg, \$9.80; 150-egg, \$12.50; 200-egg, \$16.50.

Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder.—Combined with all fixtures, 100-egg, \$14; 150-egg, \$18.00; 200-egg, \$23.

Old Trusty Brooders.—Complete. 100-chick, \$5.50; 150-chick, \$6.75; 200-chick, \$7.50.

We make shipment from Plant City, freight prepaid to your station at manufacturers' prices.

Reliable Incubator.—This Incubator came to the front not through extensive advertising nor loud puffing, but solely because it produced satisfactory results; and those acquainted with this machine are unwilling to experiment with an Incubator that may or may not succeed. This



is a hot-air machine 65 eggs capacity, strongly constructed, double glass front door, handsomely finished. Price, \$7.50.

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Incubator Thermometer

TycosPostpaid, 75c

PROMPTNESS

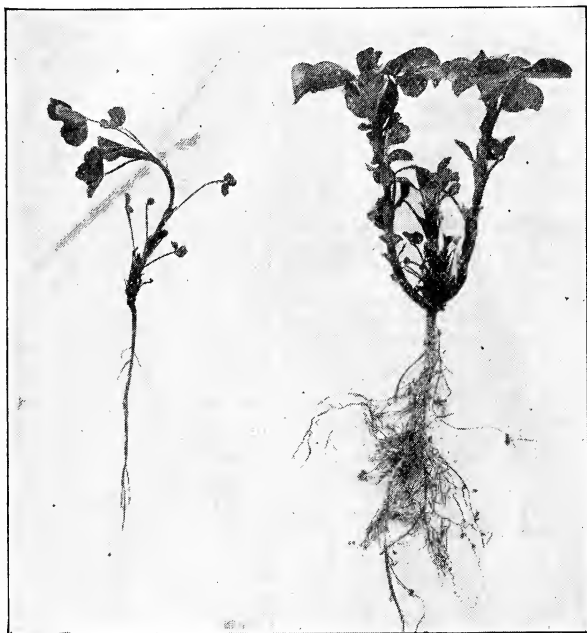
Promptness is our Motto. If we cannot fill your order promptly on receipt of same, we will tell you so by return mail. We will not wear out your patience completely by holding your order and money until we can receive the goods, which perhaps had not even been ordered when your order was received.

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ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCHES, COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, CANADA FIELD
PEAS, PEANUTS, VELVET BEANS, SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS,
GARDEN BEANS, LIMA BEANS AND BEGGAR WEED
AND ALL OTHER LEGUMES,

To increase the yield and improve the land use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM



Uninoculated

Inoculated

Scientifically prepared and tested. Small cost, large returns. Easy to use. No labor expense. The Mulford Nitro-Germ consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating Seeds of legumes or soil. Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields.

The United States Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of Legumes with Nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories with the same degree of care as Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc.

The Mulford-Germ is supplied for the variety of Legumes at the following prices: Garden size, 50c; acre size, \$2.00; 5-acre size, \$9.00.

Be sure to always specify the particular Legume for which the Mulford Nitro-Germ is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

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CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY ACID IN THE BLOOD.

Sold on a positive guarantee. Try the Ring three weeks and if you do not feel that you have been benefited, return same and your money will be returned promptly, and unconditionally. People who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and all uric acid diseases, have experimented for hundreds of years and have spent millions of dollars, taking and applying remedies with little effect. If you are a sufferer of rheumatism, bladder and kidney disease, gallstones, rheumatic paralysis, St. Vitus dance, infantile paralysis, asthma, neuralgia and all other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, write for booklet giving full information. This is not a faith cure but a scientific remedy that has made thousands of marvelous cures, and it costs you nothing to try it. Could anything be fairer?

Address,

MRS. J. E. MOTES,
Florida Agent,
Plant City, Fla.

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